

In the Claims:

1-32. (Cancelled)

33. (Currently Amended) A method for ~~diagnosing~~ detecting cervical dysplasia, cervical cancer and or cervical intraepithelial neoplasia in human cervical body samples comprising:
preparing a sample solution ~~from~~ by solubilizing a human cervical sample in a lysis buffer;
~~detecting~~ determining the level of at least one relevant marker characteristic for the presence of cervical dysplasia, cervical cancer and or cervical intraepithelial neoplasia in human;
~~detecting~~ determining the level of at least one normalization marker characteristic for the presence of ectocervical or endocervical cells;
determining the adequacy of the sample ~~based on~~ by comparing the levels of the normalization markers detected within the sample solution with threshold levels of the normalization markers; and
~~diagnosing~~ detecting cervical dysplasia, cervical cancer or cervical intraepithelial neoplasia based on the levels of the relevant markers and the ~~normalization markers~~ adequacy of the sample, whereby when the sample is adequate, the positive level of the relevant marker is indicative of cervical dysplasia, cervical cancer or cervical intraepithelial neoplasia.

34. (Currently Amended) The method according to Claim 33, wherein said at least one relevant marker characteristic for the presence of cervical dysplasia, cervical cancer and cervical intraepithelial neoplasia is selected from the group consisting of p16^{INK4a} and p14ARF SEQ ID NOs 13-14.

35. (Currently Amended) The method according to Claim 33, wherein said at least one normalization marker characteristic for the presence of ectocervical or endocervical cells is selected from the group consisting of ~~gamma-Catenin, Ep-Cam, E-Cadherin, alpha-Catenin, beta-Catenin, Involuerin, CK8, CK18, CK10, CK13 and p120~~ SEQ ID NOs: 1-12.

36. (Original) The method according to Claim 33, wherein said method is used in early detection or primary screening tests of cervical lesions.

37. (Original) The method according to Claim 33, wherein said human cervical body sample is a swab, a secretion, an aspirate, a lavage, a cell, a tissue, a biopsy or a body fluid.

38. (cancelled)

39. (Currently Amended) The method according to Claim 33, wherein said normalization marker indicating the presence of endocervical cells is selected from the group consisting of ~~Ep-Cam, CK8, or CK18~~ SEQ ID NOs: 2, 8, and 9.

40. (Currently Amended) The method according to Claim 33, wherein said normalization marker indicating the presence of endocervical cells is selected from the group consisting of ~~gamma-Catenin, E-Cadherin, alpha-Catenin, beta-Catenin, CK13, p120, or Involuerin~~ SEQ ID NOs: 1, 3-7, 11, and 12.

41-51. (Cancelled)

52. (New) The method according to Claim 33, wherein said cervical intraepithelial neoplasia is high grade cervical intraepithelial neoplasia.

53. (New) The method according to Claim 34, wherein said at least one relevant marker is SEQ ID NO: 13.

54. (New) The method according to Claim 39, wherein said normalization marker is SEQ ID NO: 2.

55. (New) The method according to Claim 40, wherein said normalization marker is SEQ ID NO: 1.